THE reports in reference to foreign mediation, to as every day more rife.

lations usual between friendly powers. This could not and has been completed in some other States. be done in a corner, or be unknown to one of the prin- One great evil arising from delay in putting the con-

From the Daily Mississippian, 14th inst. gence that a plan had been proposed for the intervention of France, England and Spain, in the affairs of this the rumored intervention is to take place :

First-Restoration of the Union on primitive principles Second-General cessation of hostilities.

Third-General amnesty. Fourth-Evacuation of the Southern ports by the United the question of Secession, under the surveillance of Eng-

land, France and Spain. The United States accepts the first three of these propo-The Confederate States accept the whole.

The fact that this rumor first reaches us through the Boston Post, gives it the semblance of genuineness; and considering the further fact that it is now time for would save from destruction those great stables upon which so many of their people are dependent, we by individual considerations would not be at all surprised to hear the rumor or something like it confirmed. Yet we must not rely upon any thing of the sort. After all, it may be a ruse of rer upon this subject. the enemy to cause the Southern people to relax their

THE WAR has stopped many movements and closed many institutions for the time being, but it has not been able to close all, as we had reason to know this week on the occasion of a hurried visit to Raleigh, during which we availed ourself of the opportunity of visiting, for the first time, the admirable institution for the incane, and also that for the deaf, the dumb and the blind

The Insane Asylum is indeed a noble institution, and has its seat in a noble and commanding structure. Its perfect neatness, cleanness, order and ventilation must immediately strike every visitor, who will soon be even more forcibly impressed by the complete moral ascendency which Dr. Fisher has been enabled to establish, by firm and consistent, yet kind and gentle treatment of those placed under his charge. His own imperturbable self-control is no doubt a great element of the seemingly easy control which he exerts over his wayward patients. The Irsane Asylum, in its location, buildings, management and surroundings, not less than its objects, reflects merited honor upon the State. To Doctor Fisher we are under many obligations for his obliging courtesy.

The education of the deaf, the dumb and the blind, is a study of the most interesting kind, which can hardly be appreciated even, without more time than we could devote to it. To the pupils it opens up new worlds of thought and of knowledge. It may almost be said to make the deaf hear, and the blind sec. The mimetic powers of some of the former is very great. With the bling the musical talent appears to be susceptible of a large measure of development, and indeed many eminent performers, both instrumental and vocal, have been blind. As an instance of the proficiency of some of the pupils, we mention that one of them, a young gentleover which so much iuss had been made in the case of blind Tom, among the rest the simultane ous playing of a queer state of society in New York. Yannee Doodle and the Sailor's Horn pipe, and all as a mere matter of course.

more sad than that of the deaf mutes. Indeed the latter appeared to be rather lively and vivacious. Receiving and conveying their impressions mainly through the eye, they have habitually a quick, attentive look, while the pantomimic character of their language gives an animated cast to their countenances and actions. The staid propriety and perfect accuracy with which the blind go through the details at dinner is remarkable, so much so, indeed, that unless aware of the fact one would ly fooled and in perfect ignofance of what was going on, hardly ever dream of their being blind.

Mr. Palmer, the very excellent Superintendent of th institution, affords visitors every opportunity of judging for themselves of the operations of the institution, cuit a point on the Mobile and Ohio Road in the rear and of the value of the system pursued.

longer than the other Richmond papers, has had at last of our sick, amounting in all to about fifteen hundred. to yield to the pressure of the times and come down to with an escort of about two hundred well men had been a half sheet. We have again resumed our fair propor- sent down from Corinth to Booneville. The Yankee tions, and will keep up, unless something unforeseen oc- bridge-burning force suddenly came upon these sick men curs, as for instance, should the enemy get to Wilming- with their attendants, and had them all ranged in line ton, which the Lord forbid! If they should get here, ready to be carried off as prisoners, although many were and get to publishing a Daily Journal, we need not say so worn down by dysentery and diarrhoes as to be hardly | 22d. that it would be a bogus affair.

Holly Springs and Manchae Captured. the army this morning :-

JACKSON, MISS., June 18, 1862.

Miss., is on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 120 miles for the woods in another direction, most of them deternorth of Jackson. Manchac, Louisiana, is a depot on the New Orleans and Jackson Road, near the head of tivity, and a few, in their weak and nervous state, no Lake Pontchartrain .- Daily Journal, 19th inst.

PRESIDENT DAVIS was on a visit to Raleigh the first of this week, but returned to Richmond Wednesday .-While in Raleigh he was somewhat sick, but his illness was temporary. He looks thin, but not anything like their turn, were surprised, but it was very trifling. as feeble as we had been led to suppose.

THE government having stopped all civil transportation on the railroads leading in to Richmond, the papers The paper mills cannot get stock to work up. As things now stand, if they could get transportation, they could by the ticking of the machine. get clean cotton in this State and South Carolina, lower, taking all things into consideration, than they could really no information beyond that already known. The get the right kind of rags equally clean and equally truth is that, as we learn from all persons who have vis- Yankee by a Mississippian: sorted. We hope this "blockade" will be raised before ited Richmond, it is impossible to get at the truth there, we are left wholly without Richmond papers.

MEMPHIS having been occupied by the Federals, the could tell but little. Appeal newspaper of that city has been removed to " Memphis Appeal."

Wn have a communication from "A Volunteer" complaining of the partial execution of the Conscription Law, which, he contends, bas, so tur, been made to bear exclusively and therefore oppressively upon those who, if any ought to have been exempted from its oneration, had certainly established the best claim to such sume in due course the form of intervention, become exemption. The conscription law places all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five in the Where there is so much smoke, there is probably army of the Confederacy, and subject to be immediately Where so much is said about intervention called out; yet " A Volunteer" contends that thus 'ar or mediation, there is beyond doubt a good deal thought its application has simply been to those twelve months about it, especially as the circumstances of the world volunteers who had already done service and are further are such as inevitably turn the attention of the Euro- required to continue in service for two years longer. pean as well as the American world in that direction. whereas, so far, these who have not done any service That anything has been done is not supposable, for have not been made to do their part under the law .if anything had been done officially, our own authorities | He says that, Lard as it has borne upon volunteers, could not have remained in ignorance of it, nor could they have submitted to it, and are doing their duty our own people have been long left to depend upon mere manfully, but they expect to be sustained, their labors conjecture, or upon hearsay at third hand. Recogni- shared, their burdens divided, and their ranks recruited tion would be an official act, openly communicated, and by those who as yet have done nothing. This seems only duly consummated by the accrediting on the reasonable and right. The utmost extension of time part of the recognising power of a minister has been given to all to volunteer in any organization to reside near our government and carry on the they may select, but this extension has reached its limit, official intercourse, and maintain the official re- and the actual enrollment has commenced in this State,

scription law into operation is realized in those portions So many false reports get into circulation that we of this or any other State in danger of being occupied by tion. hardly know what to believe, especially when these re- the enemy. In the first instance, the opportunity of secuports reach us at second hand through Northern chan- ring a certain number of men is lost to the Conf. deracy. nels. Still, as people desire to know about these re- It is true these sections have already given many voluce ports, and to form their own conclusions, we give one teers to the cause, but it may fairly be presumed that of them by way of a specimen, which reaches us through such volunteers have, by their acts, shown that they are the Jackson Daily Mississippian, of the 14th instant: - faithful to the cause, whereas others may be either lukewarm or wanting in firmness, and, if under the yoke of Yesterday we mentioned a numor that a dispatch had the enemy, liable to submit and go over to him. The gone over the wires with the somewhat startling intelli- number of men drawn by the conscription from any deubtful district or districts containing any proporcountry. The following are the conditions upon which tion of doubtful residents, would have been a strong tie holding such districts to the Confederacy, under any cir-BAYOU BARA, May 12 .- The following is taken from the cumstances of temporary occupation by the enemy or otherwise, for even the most doubtful or lukewarm would then have given hostages to the cause in the persons of friends and relatives in the Confederate armyhostages which they have not already given, and hosta-Fifth—An election to be held in all the Southern States on ges which will not be given from distric's occupied by

> We do not wish to be understood as saying that any important portion of any district of our State or any other State is untrue, but it would be folly to deny that there are some black sheep, as it would be u-eless to liability to yield to present pressure and be influenced

We copy to-day an article from the Richmord Enqui- various mountain passes.

WE HAVE BEFORE US the New York Herald of the 6th, and the Baltimore American of the 7th. We find little in them that has not already been anticipated .-We notice that the American admits and justifies the proclamation of Butler in reference to the ladies of N. Orleans. It refers to private letters from New Orleans and says : " The order of Gen. Burnes in regard to the women of New Orleans, is claimed by one writer, who has good opportunities of judging, to have been an absolute necessity. The misconduct of many women was

so gress as to be incapable of description in print. The Washington Star says that a camp of instruction for fifty thousand troops is to be formed near Annapolis, Maryland, under the superintendence of General

The whole of the Lehigh county of Pennsylvania has been devastated by a terrible flood, and nearly all the amount of property has been destroyed and over one thing in it to take the chill off. hundred lives have been lost. The floods also did great damage on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. The town of Niesport, containing three hundred houses, has been wholly swept away, only three houses being left. Flour is quoted in Baltimore at from five dollars and

more family. Ohio whiskey is 25 cents per gallon. Some of the advertisements in the New York Herald are amusing. The following under the head "Matri-

monial" is somewhat luscious :-A of age, brunette, of refinement and a loving disposition, speaking English, Italian and Spanish, desires the acunintance of some wealthy gentleman, with a view to mat-

Elm street, near Broome. Owing to the slight derangement of the mails we take it that Miss A. O. will derive no benefit from this inserman, performs with the greatest ease any of the feats tion of her advertisement. The "Personals" and Matrimonials" in the Herold indicate the existence of

Imeny. Address Miss A. O., care of L. C. de Hoben, 1754

The enemy speaks of General Branch's brigade, at Hanover Court House, as a "division," and its strength The appearance and expression of the blind is much | put down at eight to nine thousand, which is some rise above the 3000 or 3,500 it actually contained.

> ONE of the queerest affairs of the war in the West occurred at Boonville, a point about 20 miles below Corinth, and is thus told to us as coming from one who

So quietly had all the arrangements for the evacua- ents. tion of Corinth been made, that Halleck was completeso that, suspecting no such immediate movement on our part, he had secretly dispatched a body of troops, mainly cavalry, with the object of reaching, by a wide cirof Corinth, and of destroying some bridges with the view of interrupting our communication. A mere dash able to stand. While this affair was going on, so also was the evacuation of Corinth, and just at the critical The following dispatch was received by an officer of moment, the head of our retiring column came in sight of the Yankees and their line of sick prisoners. As if by magic the captors were gone. They broke and took to they come here, are not likely to pay expenses. The "Holly Springs and Manchae have been taken by the horse and away. The trembling line of sick prisoners seeing the Yankee stampede, but not knowing its cause, of the seats of war. The company is full and composed Holly Springs, the county seat of Marshall county, stood a moment, and then sick, unarmed, feeble, broke of excellent material. The following is the muster roll: mined to avail themselves of any chance to escape capdoubt stampeded, they hardly knew why. This is about lett 3d, J T Rose 4th, Fd J Williams 5th; H A McKay 1st the story of the capture of our sick and wounded by the enemy, and of our rescue of them. The enemy may have done some damage to cars, etc., before they, in

Why we can get no telegraphic despatches we cannot say. Electricity in the atmosphere may interfere somewhat with the working of the wires, but we know there are threatened with suspension for want of paper. that whether they work very well or very ill, they certainly do work, as any one passing the office may learn

The Richmond papers which came last night gave although rumours are plenty as blackberries. The papers have no reporters in camp, and if they had they

All preparations are made on our part in readiness for Grenada, Miss. The paper still goes by the name a battle, and the news of it may burst upon us at any time, with all the suddenness of a clap of thunder.

The Passports. We do not like to find fault, especially as we know that in these times some inconveniences must be sub mitted to by all. But when these inconveniences amount or are liable to amount to positive injuries, we think

that if they can be avoided, they ought to be. According to the rules here, no passport can be ob tained after eight o'clock at night. The mail train which is the only one which connects through to Richmond, leaves at 2 or 21/6 o'clock in the morning, and passengers arriving by the boat from Fuyetteville or other points up the river, getting here after 8 o'clock, are compelled to wait over all next day, no matter what their urgency may be. These things we are told have happened, and do happen almost every day, and we know that soon after the fight at Hanover C. H., we met two gentlemen from Bladen county just up from the boat and burrying to the passport office only in time to be too late. They were going to R'chmond at the desire of the many friends and relatives of the sufferers in the two Bladen companies in the Eighteenth regiment which companies had lost many men in that affair. But for good luck in finding somebody at General French's Head Quarters, and also for the courtesy of the officer found there, these gentlemen would have been subjected to a barrassing detention while on their errand of mercy. We merely mention this one instance by way of illustra- being surrounded would, however, sppear to be a sufficient

As we said at the outset, we do not like to find fault and we are not finding bult. We are stoting facts. to which we would call the attention of those whom it may concern, so that some remedy may be found, of some plan adopted that will meet cases such as those to which we have referred. There ought to be some way by which, in cases of emergency, passports might be obtained after hours, and cases of emergency which may and do arise will suggest themselves to a'l.

It is now pretty apparent that the enemy is attempting to seat himself astride of the backbone of the Confederacy, by occupying the Mountainous or Picdmontane country of Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and North Western Georgia and Northern Alabama, thus placing himself in a position to operate against the Atlantic and the Gulf States, while securing for his men a Summer retreat in a bealthy and prolific region and amongst a people who tolerated such infamous traitors as Brownlow altogether too long to leave any doubt of there being a vast leaven of treason among them, only wanting encouragement to develope itself in the vilost ered in the bigge leisurely but resolute y eating his actiform and with the largest proportions.

foreign powers to interfere in the American struggle if shut our eyes to the weakness of human nature, and its manding point in all this upland region of the South, and commercial organization is also broken down; when whilst other columns are threatening Knoxville by the

The stake in the contest for this high country is notice that the papers of the State of Georgia are deeply aroused, and in giving expression to this feeling they only speak the sentiments of the people of the State .--Knoxville and Chattanooga are the points aimed at by western Virginia, while Chattanooga is the point from which upper Georgia can be entered. Now that the the campaign in the West will be changed. The ene- But if Mr. Lincoln prop ses to himself first to pull to pieces country of the Gulf States during this summer. His efforts will be turned to mountain operations until the from any chance of ever compassing his original object. cold weather sets in.

THE Editor of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel has had a drink of ice water, and talks so enthusiastilocks on the navigation swept away. An incalculable cally about it that some might think there was some-

COL. Z. B. VANCE has written a letter to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, announcing his willinguess to be elected Governor of North Carolina -We shall publish this letter at a very early day. In the meantime we withhold all comment upon what the New a half to eight dollars and a half, the latter for Balti-York Herald would call " The Situation."

Nor Quite - The enemy has not yet got all the Mississippi river in quiet possession. Gallant little Vicksburg still holds out, and will not surrender. The BEAUTIFUL YOUNG FRENCH LADY, 23 YEARS " Whig " of that city says that it will never surrender. The citizens have taken the personal property from the city, leaving nothing behind but the bare walls, which the enemy may batter down or burn if he sees fit.

The " Citizen" says the lower fleet never venture within fair range of the batteries, and when the upper fleet comes down, there is no ground for lear but that the batteries above ti city will be able to hold them in

It would appear that every loose man in Lincoln's army East of the mountains is being sent to McClellan. and that the occupied places like Norfolk and Fredericksburg are being held by Northern militia men. I we are not mistaken Jackson will soon be ready to kindle a heavy fire in their rear.

A Washington despatch says that :-"General Furnside sees some signs of loyalty in the Old North State, but is not so sanguine of its early return to the Union voluntarily as some of the newspaper correspond-

A Correspondent of a Northern paper states General Halleck's force near Corinth at 312 regiments numberiog something over four hundred men each. The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives a list of five Illinois regiments having an aggregate of 1,655, or about 330 men each, and adds that there are regiments in the field that do not number over 220 effective men. THE Richmond Dispatch, after holding out a while and away. Preparatory to the evacuation, a number It would be hazardous to estimate the actual force of either the Federal or Confederate army by an enumera

Deaths of N. Carolinfans at Senbrook's Hotel, Rich.

June 2d. Capt. J. H. Miller, Co. E, 23d. 3d. L. G. Morris, Co. H. 4th. 6th. G. B. Battle, Co. F. 4th; R. Barrow, Co. D. June 8th. A. Martin, 6th.

9th. G. B. Gents, Co. B, 4th. 12th. Wm. Mailison, Co. E. 4th. " 13 h. W. H. Stowe, Co. H. 23. OFF FOR THE WARS .- The Conscription efficers, if Partisan Rangers," the 17th company which Cumber-

land has sent to the wars, left here this morning for one J H McNeill, Captain. Jno McKellar, 1st Lieut. Chas B Cook, 2d " Jas D Nott.

Carporal, Wm T Campbell 2d, Evander Munroe 3d, Wm

Privates-Arch'd Bethune, John Bass, Wm Cook, John H Currie, Jno K Daily, Duncan Davis, James R Davis, Jno Davis, Martin E Dye, Jno M Dye. Jas M Foy, John A Gillis, Rufus Glover, Wm M Hybart, E J Harrington, J W Hollingsworth, Wright Huske, J W Huske, Alex 8 Heide, Wm L Jennings, Jas Kirkpatrick, R 8 McCormick, T H McLean, Kanneth McDonald, Neill McDonald, Arch'd McFadyen Neill McNeill, Alex McNeill, John McPherson, John M McIver, Arch'd M McKoy, Wm B McKoy, JR McLean, Wm McIMathews, Chas B Murphy. Jno N Prior, S D Pipkin, W L Rose, F R Rose, P L Rose, Gibert C Ray, Martin L Ray. Peter Seals, David Smith, John L Smith, French Strange, Geo A Thomson, Ed L Winslow, Jr, Wm L Williams, G G Wright.—Fayetteville Observer.

EPITAPH ON A YANKER .- A gentleman recently from the battle field before Richmond copies the following epitaph, written and placed over the grave of a dead

The Yankees come down in numerous bands, To divide out our Southern lands. This narrow and secluded spot, Is all that this poor Yankee got. BLACKING.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury sends it the following: Fill a snuff bottle full of sect from a common chimney, put in a good drink of whiskey, and the same quantity of vinegar, shake it well, and you have a first rate-bottle of glossy blacking.

From the London Times, May 19. The Subjugation of the South,

wait. New Orleans was a very large leaf, quietly pulled off and peaceably discussed, and now Yorktown is another, enjoyed with equal case and comfort. To a military mind the evacuation of Yorktown will probably cause no very great astonishment. So long as the wholesome terror imposed by the Merrimac continued; Yorktown was a good pected the Merrimac was not likely to repeat the achievement at Hampton Roads, there was a strong possibility of off from Richmood, and putting them between two fires .-Napoleon might possibly have been glad of an opportunity ties to seek any such dangerous opportunities. The Fabian pelicy has hitherto been the policy of the South. They have from the first been hoping that something might tirn up. Originally they believed Europe would come in a mass convinced that the North would be divided, and then that tack on our part seemed almost hopeless. the fonds would fail. Now they are probably living partly ipon the remnants of all these broken hopes, and partly upon the anticipation that the heats of summer will melt away the hosts they cannot vanquish. Delay they think to be equal to victory, and to some extent they are doubtless right. But it is a policy which may be carried too far, and bit by bit they may give up so much that they may at last have no hing very much worth fighting for. The danger of their Vorktown lines. Now, the capture of Richmond would be a tremendous

victory to the rederals. The numberless arms of the great invasion are stretched out over the whole land. The Miss'ssippi may be forced throughout its entire length, and herever stips-of-war can float no Confederate force can show itself in salety. War has been carried on upon a scale never before heard of, at a cost never before thought ossible, and upon principles which to sober Europe were thought the wildest delusions. The soldier who lived upon his pay, and spent half a crown out of sixpence a day, at least had his sixpence. But here is America, turned soldier, spending on both sides a million and a half sterling a day upon an income of nothing a day; and going on joyous ly, with no lack of credit. We did not expect this in rope. People at a distance cannot comprehend these popu'ar delusions. The Tulip Mania, the Fouth Sea Bubbie, the Great Darien scheme; the Vico Bay scheme in our fathers' days, and, perhaps, the ruez Canal project in our own are things which people, not in the vortex, look upon with wonder and amazement, and are astounded that they endure so long as they do. Here is this great bubble of American finance, swelling and swelling before one's eyes, and we all think it must burst to morrow. Yet it goes on. This gigentic tabble may, therefore, last for some time yet; long enough, 1 erhaps, to take Eichmond, and drive the Confederates back to some other strategical point, and even to follow them up there and disperse them. It is not the less real for the moment because we know this fabric of fairy predit to be short-lived. All the millions and bundreds of millions which we see flying about are like the sparks that fly upwards from a boquet of flreworks; but amid all this evanescent glory, what is real is that Mr. Lincoln is discov-

But when he has sucked the last leaf, and has even daint-Buel's column of Halicek's army is on its way up the fly prepared and swellowed the core, there is yet another gapization in the Fouth has been dislocated, and all social has a Northern garrison, and New Orleans is being vigorously galvanized into commercial action; when Beauregard is a name of the past, and Jefferson Davis has been so dealt with that Northern statesmen lose their interest in the cavesgreat and important, one of the very greatest, and we droppings of his coachman-when all these things have appened, then will begin the terrible nightmare caused by the necessary process of attempting to digest that delicious artichoke. Some of the Northern statesmen already profess to their friends that the thought of what must be done with the South, when it has been conquered, haunts them in their dreams. We hear it has already been proposed at Washington to cut this knot by ruling the conquered States the Federals and the points to be defended by our people as Territories, by Governors appointed by the President, at all hezards, for Knoxville forms the key of South- and approved by the Fenate, as in the case of foreign appointments It is seven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race whom it is proposed thus to rule. What will be the numto do it? 's this what 's meant by restoring the Union? two armies no longer frown at each other at Corinth If so, then the capture of New Orleans and the occupation my will not dare advance after Beauregard into the low and est out the sweetness of his artichoke, and then put it together again with its leaves all crisp and green, the more of those leaves he pulls off the further he seems to us to be

Wounded Prisoners. Eighty-one Confederates wounded in the late battles near Richmond, and taken prisoners, are now at Fortress Mon-10e. The following is a list of the names: Hampton ( )wan, Co. B, 22d N. C. from Marion, Joseph A Sanders, Co E, 5th S. C., Chester. Joseph B Thompson, Co F, 6th N C, Saxaphaw Wm Brown, Co A, 49th Geo, Irvington. Joseph Ha . Co C. 41st Va, Petersburg. W B Simonson, Co H, 6th S C, Winnsborough S T Chandler, Co C, Hampton Legion, Clarendon District. Alex Craig, Co E, 2nd Arkansas Battery, Scotland. E M Hollan. Co L, Palmetto Sharp Shooters, S C John R. Mar in, Co K. 49th Geo, Ogdensville. H Ella, Co . , 5th N C, Salisbury Thos B Brunet, Co D, Hampton Legion, S C. S F Cole, Co C, Hampton Legion, Clarendon District. M V Bialoch, Co C, 6th N C, Orange county. W G Perry, Co I, 6th N C, Wake co. Fred Banck, Co F. 3d Ala, Montgomery E Keith, Co B, 16th N C, Mar-hall. M Bucke, Co C, 7th Tenu, Gellespie, Tenu. R H Davis, Co G. 41st Va. Petersburg, Va. F McMaster, Co K, 22d N C, Franklinton, N C J M Lovell, Co C, 7th Tenn, Gallatin, Tenn. M Cobble, Co G, 6th N C. W M Menetree, Co C, 3rd Ala, Tuskegee. E Wilson, Co I, 14th Tenn, Nashville. J H Canty, Co H, 3rd Ala. A Seliksburg, Co D, 8th Ala, Selma. J & Brice, Co H, 6th S C, Yousgville J Kicksir, Co C. 11th Miss, Crawfordsville. E Handlin, Co I, 8th Ala, Mobi e. W H Askew, Co K, 11th Miss, Carrol county 6 Gibner, Co G, 3rd Ala, Leathem. R B Jordan, Co K, 3rd Ala, Mobile. Wm Woods, Co C, 6th N C, Orange co. I W Lawson, Co H, 22nd N C, Stokes. A Benan, Co G. 13th Miss. R Footman, Co K, 6th S C J A Crause, Co F. 22ad N C. Alleghaney. J Q Jones, Co E, Hampton Legion, S C. B Thompson, Co B, 2nd Miss, Tiphah. S Derachin, Co C, Hampton Legion, S C. W J Robinson, Co D. 11th Miss. J J Woodson, Co A, 53d Va. Capt W G Freeland, Co C, 6th N C. W J Walker, Co H, 6th N C. J Jennings, Co C, 35th Geo. A Einhorn, Co F, 2nd Ala, Montgomery. W C May, Co E, 22ad N C, Guilford. C Arneld, Co D, 4th Geo, Cobb co. Lee, Co E, 11th Miss, Noxabee. 8 W Corly, Co B, Hampton Legion A T Matlock, Co B, Hampton Legion. M M Little, Co A, 46th Va. Stafford. W F Bradford, Co E, 41st Va, Norfolk, W Price, Co F, 11th Miss, Noxubee. J Crosherm, Co H, 3d Ala, Lowndesboro T Walker, Co G, 3rd Ala, Benton. L Thomas, Co B, 41st Va, Hanover co W G Bradfoot, Co E, 11th Miss, Lounds co. E Coachman, Co A, Hampton Legion, Georgetown, S C. - Shell, Co I, 11th Miss. G W Cone, Co D, 16th N C, Rutherfordton J B Beaumont, Co D, Southern Bifles, Union Springs. Sergt Pat Hearn, Co I, 8th Ala, Mobile. Wm McCready, Co I. 8th Ala, Mobile, B B Day, Co D, 3rd Ala, Union Springs. W A Bayard, Co E, Hampton Legion. A Pugh, Co M, 2nd N C, Randolph co. S W Ward, Co E, 21nd N C, Beautord. L V Green, Co D, Hampton Legion. Tom Pierce, 41st Va. C H Dougherty, Co C, 3rd Ala, Tuskegee. E A Thomas, Co F, 11th Miss, Camden, Ark. I F Conner, Co K, 16th N C, Lincoln. S Bell, Co E, 22nd N C, Guilford.

List of Killed and Wounded at Chichahominy. The Montgomery (Ala.) "Advertiser" has prepared table of the Confederate losses in the battle of Chickahominy, of which the following is a recapitulation

W C Drawpen, Co C, 14th Tenn, Springfield.

E Anderson, Co F, 22nd N C, Alleghaney co.

B H Kieser, Co C, 3rd Ala, Toskegee.

T G Loftons, Co H, 11th Miss, Houston.

Killed. Wounded. Missing Total. 1267 Virginia. 703 N. Carolina, 614 S. Carolina, 449 411 Georgia. Mississippi, 227 153 Tennessee 120

In addition to the above, there are two Alabama Regiments, two Virginia, one N. Carolina, and one S. Carolina, which were in the battles, of which we have seen no report. Our loss in these battles will not therefore, fall far short of 6,000 in killed, wounded, and missing, while that of the enemy, according to their own showing, cannot be less

The following is the detailed statement of the loss of the regiments from North and South Carolina :

Wounded. Missing. 294 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ...... SOUTH CAROLINA. 128 190 187 119 5th Regiment, ......24 ......21 Pametto Sharpshooters,......19 Hampton Legion,.......21

The Battle of Port Republic.

The Federals are working out the old metaphor, and eating up the South leaf by leaf, as a man would eat an artichoke. It is a pleasant occupation to one, not too hungry, situated just below the junction of the two atreams leisurely inclined, and with plenty of time on his hands; which make the Shenandoah river. On the day before which make the Shenandoah river. On the day before but the artichoke is not a vegetable exactly adapted to a passenger who has but ten minutes for his dinner, and who has to make his way by the express train, which will not gaged the enemy at Dunker's Church, under Fremont, numbering 30,000, and routed them with great loss in killed and wounded, and a large number of prisoners .-On Monday morning, about sunrise, our forces crossed the bridge at the junction of the two streams to attack the enemy, numbering about 12,000, under Gen. Shields. ragetic position. Directly, however, it began to be sus- The river here makes a bend or crescent form circling round a large piece of low grounds on which there was fleet of ships-of war and transports running by the river a heavy crop of wheat. Nearly opposite the bridge forts on the York river and the James river, and landing an | and on the other side of this field, the enemy were drawn army in the rear of the Confederate lines, thus cutting them up in line of battle, and in their front on a small hill at the foot of Cole Mountain, commanding the whole to annihilate, in two blows, a thus divided enemy; but it is position, was the celebrated Clark battery, (consisting not in accordance with what we knew of Confederate tac- of 8 splendid guns, 2 parrot, 2 mountain howitzers, and 4 rifle pieces,) manned by the artillery corps, under command of - Clark. From this battery was belched forth one incessant storm of grape, canister and shell, rescue King Cotton, Disappointed in that, they were literally covering the Valley, so that the work of at-

Jackson, Ewell, and Taylor were all there, and their forces eager for the encounter. But it seemed rash and even desperate to attempt it. Gen. J. looked for a while thoughtfully on the scene, and then turning to Taylor enquired, "Can you take that battery?—it must be taken, or the day be lost." Taylor replied, "we can, and pointing his sword to the battery, called out to his strategic reason for their last achievement in abandoning men, "Louisianians, can you take that battery?" With one universal shout that made the mountains to echo. they declared they could; whereupon, he gave the order in that sonorous voice, "forward, charge the battery and take it. Onward dashed the Louisiana brigade, composed of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Louisiana regis eighteen and thirty-five. And in order to stimulate a ments, and the Tiger battalion, assisted by one Virginia regiment, across the low grounds right after the battery. From its mouth now with renewed violence, poured streams of shell and shot, mowing down our men like grass. The earth seemed covered with the dead

and wounded. The gallant Col. Henry Hays, commanding the 9th Louisiana regiment, was badly wounded. His Lieut. Col. De Choine, was shot through the langs, and after egain and again endeavoring to hold his place on the field, was borne off almost insensible. This regiment, one of whose companies was led by Capt. D. A. Wilson, of our town, carried into the fight but three hundred and eight effective men, the rest being sick or detailed on other service, of whom one hundred and fiftyeight were killed or wounded. Onward they rushed, sustained by the 6th, 8th, 9th, the tigers under Bob. Wheat, and the Virginia regiment, all doing their duty like heroes. They dare the battery. Volumes on volumes of shot continue to salute their advance-but they do advance. They strike their bayonets and sabres into the artillerists as they serve the guns, they kill the horses, they seize the guns, they take the battery, and the victory is accomplished. Proud day and proud honor this for these who did this gallant deed! Jackson, Ewell and Taylor were present cheering on going the most trying service. On the Peninsula, and the light. Every officer, nay every man did his duty, Richmond is subdued and Norfotk is taken; when Savannah | the enemy flying in dismay, having no time to spike their guns, and our men seize and direct their fire against themselves. This was one of the most glorious battles of this war, and one of the bloodiest.

We lost in killed and wounded between 500 and 700 men. The enemy's, besides their guns, stores, and prisoners, must have been three or four times that num-

When the bloody scene was over, a moment is spent in thankfulness to God, and another in silent rejoicing at the result. Gen. Jackson now publicly thanked Tayfor and the Louisiana brigade for the day's work .-Take that battery," said Jackson to Taylor, "and keep it, for your men have won it-carry it to your nabers and the cost of the military and naval force necessary tive State when you return, and call it the Louisiana battery, and let it be kept as a memento of this day." Gracefully acknowledging the compliment, General Taylor took six of the guns, (two could not be carried.) and placing them under the care of Capt. Thomas M. Bowyer, of Liberty, who had nobly participated in the fight, they were forthwith sent to Mecham's Depot, in ment requires, we emphatically repeat, that delinquents be the county of Albemarle, where, under that officer they now brought up to their duty too. We are glad that the are now being fitted for service on our side.

This narration comes from an eye-witness and actor in the battle, Capt. Daniel A. Wilson, of our own than two months of respite and delay, and at a time, too, town, and it affords us great pleasure to place it before; when our capital is beleeguered, and the proclamst on for our readers.

All honor to the noble Generals who led this battle, and their officers and men, and special honor to our self. If he waits for the law to hunt him out and press him loved sister Louisiana! There is something indeed en- to his duty, it is positively absurd to complain of the com nobling in the union of the sons of the border States of pulsion, and he is is entitled to no particle of sympathy. the Confederacy, North and South, on a common field of danger and glory. Let it continue to grow till the be despised and reprobated, than what is known as "the war is ended, our independence established, each State insolence of office." There is no reason on earth why a made strong in all the elements of national greatness man may not wield power, and be a gentleman too. B and our common government established on the basis the time has come when the wasts of the country, and when of true Constitutional freedom. Then we shall stand among the powers of the earth as a nation of men- little more than skeletons. Many of our companies are but aye, of gentlemen-each State a great power in itself, little more than squads. The brave fellows who still bear and the Confederacy (what the old Union was intended the standards, call for those wno, according to nature and to be)-a bond of mutual interests and fraternal love.

" delp for the Rebels." Under this head we find the following published in the New York World of the 20th ult : We have received information from the most reliable sources regarding the rebel vessels which left England dur-

ing the last two months, loaded chiefly with arms and munitions of war, to run the blockade. Most of them were in sured in London, and nearly all have cleared from Liverpool. To this we append a list of steamers and sailing vessels now loading or ready to sail from Liverpool. The following is a list of vessels which have loaded during the past two months, chiefly with arms and munitions of war, to run the blockade Most of them are insured in London:

STEAMERS CLEARED FROM LIVERPOOL. Creto (supposed to be fitted for a privateer.) Bermuds (once ran the blockade.) Herald (said to be the fastest vessel affoat ) Cambria. Tobal Cain Mincio.

SAILING VESSELS CLEARED FROM LIVERPOOL. Fanny Lewis. Mary Beaufield. Shooting Star. Philanthropist. STEAMERS NOW LOADING OR READY TO SAIL FROM LIVE

Julia Usher (lately ran the blockade as the Annie Childer and formerly the North Carolina.) Memphis. Simaphore Auglia. SAILING VESSELS NOW LOADING OR READY TO SAIL FROM

Lilla (formerly the Mary Wright.) Rosolina (formerly the Princess Royal.) Adelaide.

Foutherner In addition to these, the steamer Pacific, Capt Embleton ailed from Falmouth on the 12th of April, and the Patras Capt. Elliott, on the 14th; the steamer Hero, from Queens town, 28th; the steamer Modern Greece, fitted out at Hull sailed from Falmouth 28th of April, ostensibly for Tampico, and the Adelia, of the Belfast line, has been chartered ex pressly to run the blockade.

All these vessels are under British colors, although sever al of them are owned by rebels. Julia Usher, late the Annie Childes, was transferred by Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the great rebel house in Liverpool, to British protection, although it is well known they still own her. These people are South Carolinians, and most bitter in their hostility to the Union, and are more active in furnishing rebel supplies from England than all other sympathizers.

Rebert Prioleau, one of the partners, a Charlestonian, is the ruling spirit. The firm failed in 1860, but so successful have been their proceedings in this rebellion that Priolean now lives in one of the finest old mansions in Lancashirethat which was once occupied by the famous William Roscoe, author of the " Lives of Medici." This firm own the Emily St. Pierre, Eliza Bonsall, Gondar, Alliance, and other vesse's lately so active in running the blockade between Liverpool, Nassau and Charleston. They also owned the Gen. Parkbill, a vessel wh ch was condemned as British at Philadelphia last spring for breaking the blockade. They put this ve-sel, and indeed all their vessels, under British

colors, in 1860 soon after South Carolina seceded.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REG'T, N. C. TROOPS, Near Richmond, Va., June 17th, 1862. At a meeting held this evening by the Moore's Creek Rifl Guards, (Co. E) 18th Regiment N. C. T., Mr. S. S. Averitt every one of them proved themselves to be fearless and was requested to act as chairman of the meeting. Upon his gallant soldiers. The Company entered the engagement acceptance D. J. Moore was appointed Secretary, and Serg't L. T. Alderman, Messrs. E. E. Blake and Council W. Blake a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After a short absence the committee came forth and presented the following preamble and resolutions in defense of their rights and homes. through their chairman, Mr. E. E. Blake, which were unan-WHEREAS, It has pleased our Beavenly Father to remove

Rooks, of New Hanover county, N. C., a member of the come as gallant defenders of all that we hold dear to Moore's Creek Bifle Guards (Co. 1) 18th Regiment North us on earth.

Resolved 1st, That by the death of John J. Rooks on company and regiment have lost one of their best and bra- your Richmond exchanges. The Regiment suffered vest soldiers, our cause an ardent supporter, his friends a severely, but it has immortolized itself, and was among kind and affectionate associate, and his parents a dutiful the first to enter the enemy's breastworks, following

Resolved 2d, That while we bow in humble submission to the will and mercy of Almighty God, that we do deplore the loss of so good a soldier and kind friend, who had by long acquaintance gained the affections of all who knew

Resolved 3d, That we tender our true and heartfelt sympathies to the family and many friends and relatives of the DAYID J. MOORE, Sec'y.

From the Richmond Fuquirer Execution of the Consertption Law.

It is doubtless remembered by our readers that the jour ai was no original friend of the policy of Conscrin tion, save as a last alternative, and that it gave its sun port to the Conscription Law now in force solely on the assurance of those entrusted with the conduct of affair that no messure less prompt and direct and compulsory would meet the immediate and alarming exigency the pressing upon us. Submitting to this necessity, and regarding the salety of the republic as the supreme law common with many who shared our repugnance, we

vielded our assent. This policy having been determined upon for the constitution and replenishment of our army, it is now one duty to carry it out. It is our duty because the same necessity which demanded the policy, demands its enforcement; and the more particularly because all other agencies were discarded by the selection of this When Conscription was adopted, it was a choice of means now, bowever, it is Conscription or nothing. It is fur. ther our duty because the law having been partially executed, it would be very unjust to those on whom it has already fallen if it be not enforced as to the residue. Thousands of soldiers are now serving against their previous expectation, by the operation of the Conscrin tion Law; while as many thousand citizens included by the law are still at their homes. It is time to terminat this inequality.

The Government has tempered the Conscription pol icy with as many liberal provisions as possible. The Conscription Law commenced with an appeal to the patriotism, the reason, and the just apprehensions of the people. It declared that, " In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service, our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil," it was "therefore" necessary, to call out every citizen between the ages of prompt and universal compliance with the call, the Law concluded with the following luducement to those not in

" All persons subject to enrolment, who are not now in service under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrolment, to volunteer in companies now in the service."

This earnest appeal and this inducement to volunteer ing, were enacted about the middle of April. On the 26th of that month, the Secretary of War issued his " Regulations " for the execution of the Conscript Law. In these were repeated the inducements to volunteers held out in the Law, and additional inducements were offered. Recruiting officers were authorized as to existing companies, and citizens liable to the conscription. were also allowed until the 17th day of May to volunteer in any corps in process of being raised.

The 17th day of May has passed, and the 19th day of June has come. It is notorious that thousands of those embraced in the operation of the Conscription Law, have not volunteered; have not joined the army. and save those who will come forward now that the last appeal is being made, they are waiting for the pressure of the law upon them. Meanwhile the soldiers who were retained in the army by this law, have been underat Corinth, and in the Valley, amid marchings and fatigues and discomforts and sanguinary battles, they have met the requisition of the Government, while others equally gratted upon were standing aloof.

It is evident that those who have staid away thus far. and are still waiting, will stay away to the end if left to their own notion. It is perfectly idle to speak of them as ready to spring to the call of their country, and as needing but to hear the word. The word was sound d in their ears more than two months ago! They were told that the columns of the enemy were advancing ;that they were already on our soil; that a large addition al force was absolutely necessary to meet them; and they were told that they were wanted for this purpose, and invited to fall in at once into any company or regiment they might choose! What louder, more earnest call could have been made? Two we ks afterwards, the call was repeated, the invitation renewed and enlarged, and the limit of time fixed. The limit has been passed for a month and still they have not come.

Justice to those who are obeying the call of the Govern-Government is doing this. And we trust the voice of the people and the power of public opinion will everywhere sustain and strengthen the officers of the law. Af er more fresh troops and large additions to Lincoln's army is sounding through the North, the conscript who objects or talks about harshness or compulsion, disgraces and stultiff shim-We of course would not sustain or tolerate en oiling offi cers in any gratuitous rudeness. There is nothing more to justice to the army imperatively demand diligent and ener getic action at their hands. Many of our regiments are but according to law, ought to be by their side, and swelling out their ranks; and they have a right to have them there,

and speedily If we had been an original advocate of conscription; we even now admitted the policy per se or could do more than simply acquiesce in it as a necessity entailed by circumstances, we should probably urge the views we have presented, con amore, and with greater enthusiasm; but we could not feel more sincerely and more earnestly convinced of their importance and their justice.

We conclude by again appealing to all on whom the country has called, and who have not yet obeyed, to rush forward now, without waiting for the quest of enrolling of ficers, and help without delay to swell the ranks of those who are fighting the battles of Confederate liberty and in

> From the Goldsboro' Tribune. Letter from Capt. Tumbro. IN CAMP, NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,

June 5, 1862. MR. EDITOR :- As the smoke of the late battle (May 31st) has cleared away, and as my Company was enrolled in Goldsboro', where they all have relatives and friends, you will find below a list of the casualties in Company "D," 4th Reg. North Carolina State Troops. which you will please publish for the information of al

List of Casuallies in Company "D," (Captain A. D. Tumbro ) in the engagement near Richmond, Va., or May 31st, 1862:

Sergeant John W. Harrison. Private Henry Bartlet. James P. Powell. " George L. Whitley.

Lieut. M. Clay Hazelle, slightly in hand. Corporal James Brewer, seriously in shoulder and arm. John H. Pearsall, seriously. Cader Parker, slightly in hip. Private James Anderson, badly in knee.

Wm. Burnham, in hand. John T. Beard, seriously. E. Croom, in shoulder. G. W. Casey, badly in face. Ira Combs, thigh broke. Wm. Dinkins, seriousiy. John Daniel, finger shot off. John Holmes, slightly. Stephen Holmes, leg broke. Joseph Lane, slightly. Thomas R. Lee, seriously in shoulder. E. Myers, in thigh. James Norris, badly in foot. D. C. Pate, seriously, (since reported dead.) E. A. Rollins, seriously.

R. W. Sasser, James Sanderson, Jesse T. Tindell, "R. R. Underwood, slightly. B. F. Whitley, John Williams, seriously. John Whitley, The above is a heavy per cent. in the Company, but

Mr. Editor, the wounded men that survive will have the consolation of knowing that they have the praise of their officers for doing their whole duty. On the field with forty-eight enlisted men, and you have the result above. 'Tis a sad one, I confess; but those that were killed and wounded fell in a just and right sous cause-

It is useless for me to mention the name of any of the enlisted men-they all did their whole duty, and from our ranks our near and dear fellow soldier, John J. their names will be handed down to generations to

> For a list of casualties of the Regiment i refer you to their gallant and fearless leader, Major Bryan Grimes, who had command of the Regiment on that day. A. D. TUMBRO, Capt. Co. "D,"

4th Reg't N. C. State Troops. A darkie having been to California, thus speaks of deceased.

Resolved 4th. That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of this introduction to San Francisco: "As soon as dey landed in der ribbar, dar mouls began to water to be on land, with the request that the same be published.

SHEPARD S. AVERITT, Chm'n.

DAYID J. MOORE, Sec'y.